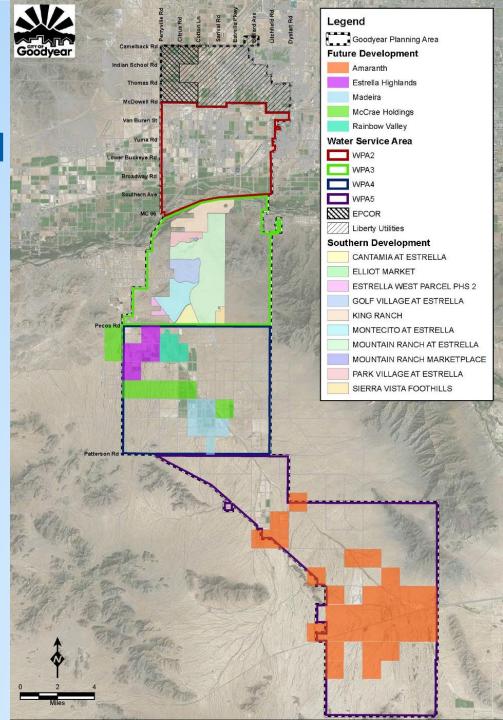


Goodyear has Large Amounts of Land that are Still Undeveloped



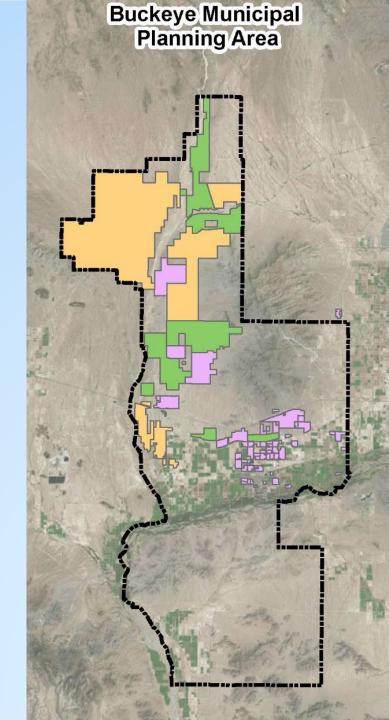
At Current Water Use Rates, Goodyear Needs Additional Water Resources Beyond Reclaimed Water and Conservation

Goodyear Water Supply and Demand

	Buildout
Population	720,000
Average Daily Water Demand (mgd)	120
Annual Water Demand (afy)	135,200
Renewable Water Resources (afy)	59,900
Planned Water Conservation (afy)	35,000
Surplus/Deficit (afy)	-40,500



Buckeye has Very Large Land Areas that will need Additional Water Supplies Beyond what the CAGRD will provide.



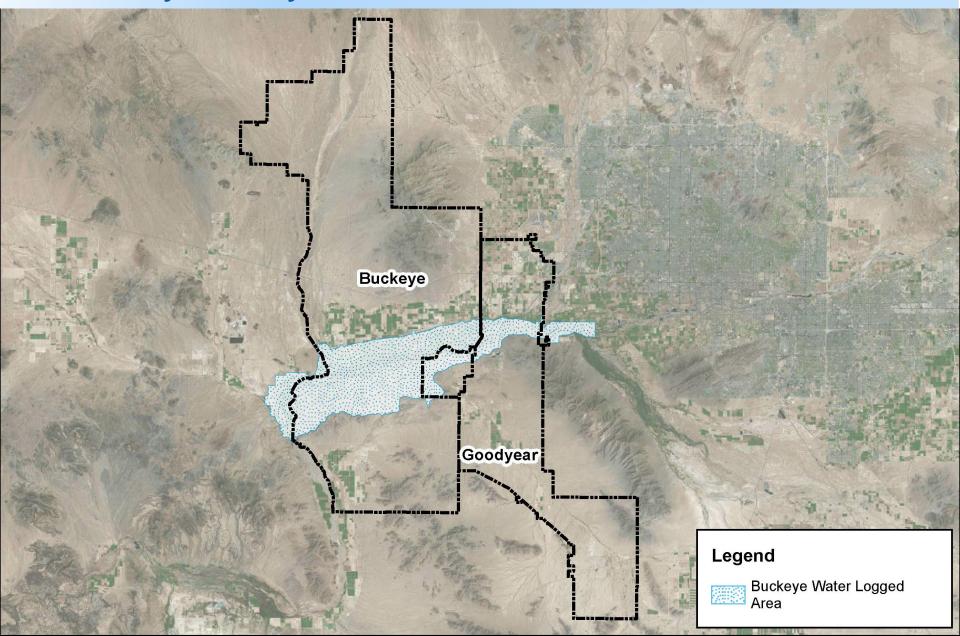
At Current Water Use Rates, Buckeye Needs Additional Water Resources Beyond Reclaimed Water, Conservation, and CAGRD Supplies to Fully Develop

Buckeye Water Supply and Demand at Buildout

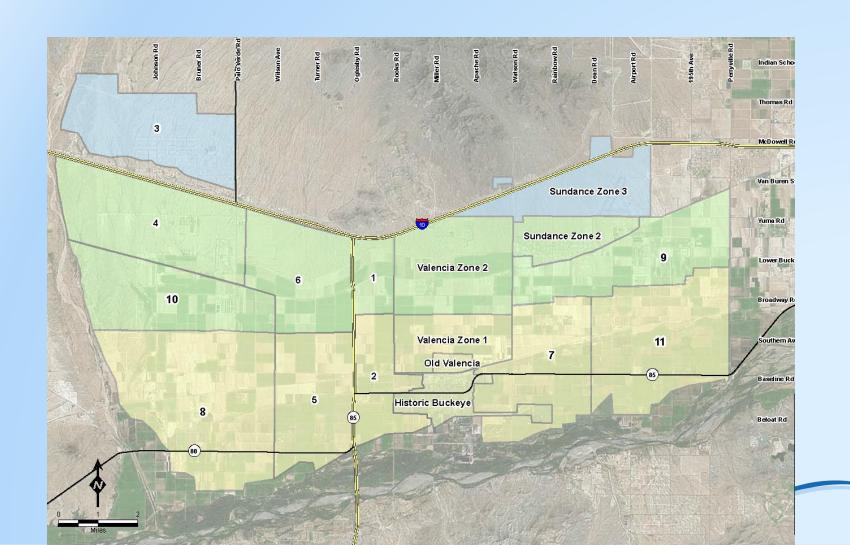
	Buildout, Buckeye Planning Area
Population	1,800,000
Average Daily Water Demand (mgd)	458
Annual Water Demand (afy)	336,000
Renewable Water Resources (afy)	120,000
Surplus/Deficit	-216,000



Buckeye Waterlogged Area Could be a Supply for Buckeye, Goodyear

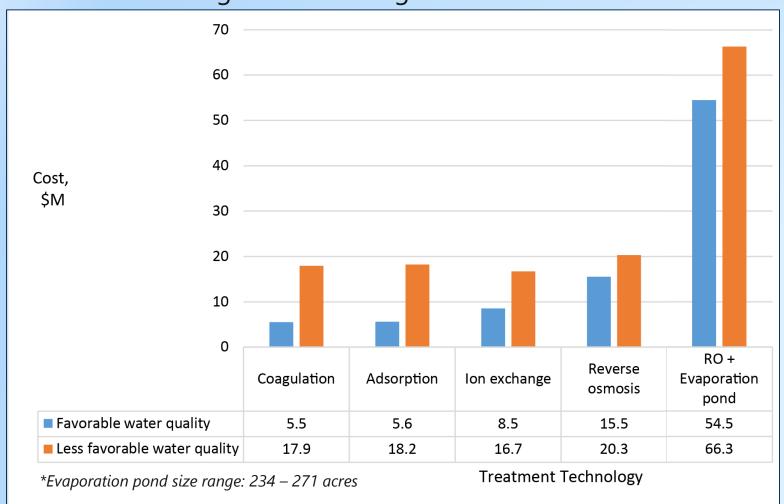


Groundwater in the Waterlogged area is the Physically Available Water in Central Buckeye in the Near Term



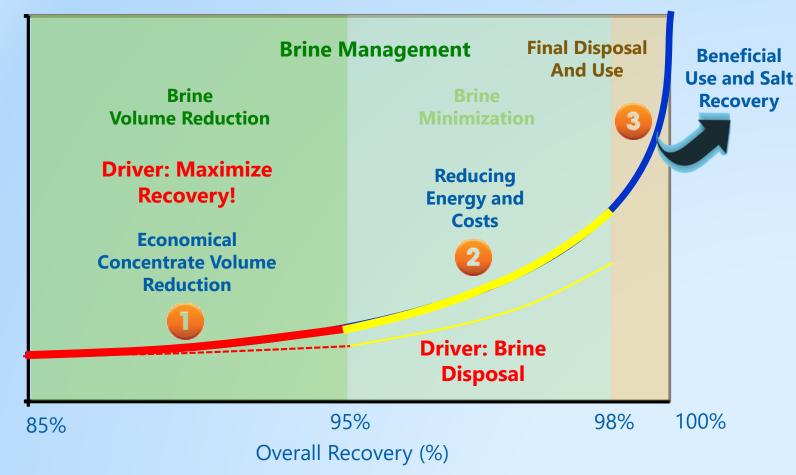
Reverse Osmosis treatment for TDS is more expensive than Arsenic or Nitrate Treatment, but the major cost is Brine disposal.

Hypothetical Cost Range to Treat 8 mgd



The Cost of Separating Minerals from Water Becomes Exponential at Higher Recovery Rates

Total Project Costs (\$)



Summary

- Goodyear and Buckeye need additional water supplies.
 The Buckeye Waterlogged Area may be a partial solution.
- Reducing brine disposal costs is key to making brackish groundwater an economically viable water supply.
- Uncertainty in the future of the groundwater replenishment exemption is a major hindrance to investment to treat groundwater from the waterlogged area.